

Cantu Revolt Comes to End Without War

Lower California Pacified Through Agreement on Part of de la Huerta and Governor of State

L. M. Salazar in Charge

Public Enthusiastic Over Attitude of Provisional President in Settlement

By George E. Hyde

Special Cable to The Tribune

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—The rebellion of Governor Esteban Cantu of the northern district of Lower California has been settled without fighting, according to official reports received here from confidential government agents on the California border. Details of the terms of agreement are not available, but the indications are that Provisional President de la Huerta met Cantu more than halfway to avoid bloodshed and the possibility of loss of life and damage to the property of foreigners in the Imperial Valley.

The first move of the federal government will be to clean up the border towns, abolish gambling and dens of all sorts which have been a source of annoyance to the United States and Mexico for the last five years.

It is understood here that Luis M. Salazar has been mutually agreed upon as provisional Governor, pending a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the inhabitants. President de la Huerta already has ordered a plebiscite to decide the Governorship of the southern district of Lower California, although this is unofficial, simply showing a desire on the part of the executive to make an appointment satisfactory to the inhabitants. Reports from the southern district show great enthusiasm, due to the efforts of de la Huerta to conduct a house-to-house canvass in order to obtain an expression of opinion by every legal voter.

Forces Ready to Land

The military campaign against Governor Cantu had reached a stage where forces were prepared to land at Isabura, where others prepared to embark at Mazatlan. When the transport became available, the attitude adopted by de la Huerta in handling Cantu is similar to that used in the case of Villa and others opposing the government—one of willingness to compromise, based on the belief that it is better in Mexico at the present juncture to sacrifice a little rather than face an expensive campaign, delaying the work of mustering out superfluous troops and reorganization of the permanent military establishment.

With the disappearance of the Cantu controversy the only remaining military problem is the subjugation of Zamora in Jalisco, which involves some 7,000 men already partly reorganized. Zamora is a position from which he is able to menace the railway from Guadalajara to Manzanillo, where the government has ordered military guards on all trains and patrol all along the line. This is the only place in Mexico where guards are now traveling on trains for purposes of giving protection.

General Obregon, Minister of War, is not rushing the Zamora campaign, desiring to be thorough rather than swift and to give an object lesson to other former bandits of the wisdom of retaining the land and outlaw.

The government meanwhile is carrying out a military concentration in the vicinity of Torreón, which was agreed upon some time ago as the point best suited to the work of army reorganization. The work has been undertaken of mustering out the undesirable elements, those not desirous of continuing in military service, and the reorganization of other elements to bring the army to a peace strength of 50,000 men.

Technical commissions are studying the work of standardizing equipment, which now is very heterogeneous, several kinds of rifles often being found in the same unit.

Weapons Worn Out

The reorganization of the artillery and other auxiliary arms has been projected, but is dependent upon the ability of the government to replace worn out weapons. The present material worn out by ten years of fighting. The necessity of adjusting the mustering out of the troops to financial conditions in the treasury and to labor conditions is necessitating the closest cooperation between the Department of War and other branches of the government.

The distribution of land to former soldiers is considered of the greatest importance and is being carried out at greater speed than was anticipated, due in many instances to the cooperation of large landowners.

While in many instances this cooperation simply forestalls probable expropriation, it makes it possible for the government to act without consulting immediate financial exigencies.

Provisional President de la Huerta has taken steps to assure fairness in the Mexican Congress on the credentials of the new Congress. Senators making up the new Congress and Senators making up the new Congress are in view of the large number of protests over the elections. More than fourteen appeals have been taken already, and more are expected before Congress meets for organization to-morrow.

The Committee on Credentials has great power in determining the political color of the next assembly, and adverse action is likely to the extent of giving the government a majority and

Saratoga Loses Reputation As America's Monte Carlo

County Police, Aided by New York Detectives, Make Series of Raids and Only One Craps Game Results in the Arrests

From a Staff Correspondent

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Saratoga, once the Monte Carlo of America, seems to have lost its reputation or notoriety for vice of the speculative sort. The town, which once was wide open to all forms of betting, has hard work these days to dig up a craps game.

The fact came to light in a series of raids early this morning in which the civic and county police worked in harmony. Five places were suspected, but only three furnished any evidence of an entangling kind and even these were petty institutions such as would scarcely attract a gate line in the metropolitan districts.

The old Hotel Spencer, at 9 Woodlawn Avenue, was raided by Superintendent of Police Edward Carroll and a squad of police, including several New York detectives. The latter, using New York tactics, smashed in a door, climbed two flights of stairs and found thirteen men in a room. One of the proprietors, Chaim Tepper, was held in \$250 bail, as were two alleged employees. The eight players were released on \$200 bail each to appear to-morrow as material witnesses.

About the same time Sheriff Reynolds raided a place at 60 White Street. They found no gambling going on, but what appeared evidences of a place being rigged for illicit business. A roulette wheel and some old-fashioned card tables were appropriated and taken to police headquarters. A raid also was made at 75 Nelson Avenue with no better results. It was said that nothing suspicious except a case of counterfeit money.

The county and city authorities have been very active in preventing gambling and traffic in liquor. A number of arrests have been made since the opening of the race meeting, but very few violators have been arrested. It is understood the evidence obtained in the raids to-day will be submitted to the extraordinary grand jury, which will reconvene to-morrow at Ballston Spa. If the grand jury so desires it, those who have been held in jail to appear to-morrow will be turned over for examination.

Mayor's Committee On Census Upholds The Federal Report

Figures Tend to Prove Manhattan's Drop May Have Been Slightly Less Than Bureau Found, It Says

The committee appointed by Mayor Hylan to investigate certain phases of the Federal 1920 census yesterday issued a preliminary statement of its findings. Professor Robert E. Chadcock, of Columbia University, is chairman, and Dr. Walter Laidlaw, of the population research bureau of the New York Federation of Churches, is secretary of the committee.

Dr. Laidlaw said the committee had demonstrated to its satisfaction that the Federal census was correct in asserting that "on January 1, 1920, New York had less than 5,620,000 population, and the Borough of Manhattan had decreased in the number of its residents by 100,000 in the year 1919, 1920."

The committee investigated vital statistics of the Department of Health. The method of computing increases of population by adding certain percentages to the 1910 census was found to be an erroneous conclusion that the population had increased to 6,920,000, a jump of 2,000,000 for the last ten years. Commenting on that point the committee says:

"The Board of Health, in other words, calculates its death rates for the boroughs of New York as if there were no change in 1910 in the population, which is well known to the public, and, further, that he considered it highly unpatriotic to make any suggestion that he intended to lie down on the job."

It became known to-day that de la Huerta is greatly incensed over the attitude of American petroleum producers who have been conferring here for several weeks. Officials say that de la Huerta has authorized a statement that he had no intention of resigning, despite the precarious condition of his health, which is well known to the public, and, further, that he considered it highly unpatriotic to make any suggestion that he intended to lie down on the job.

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Chinese Think Dark Spots On the Moon Are Hares

Samoans, on the Other Hand, Believe They Represent a Woman Carrying Child

A great many curious ideas exist in various parts of the world regarding the dark spots on the moon's disk. In Eastern Asia the spots are believed to be a rabbit or hare; the Chinese in particular look upon them as a hare sitting up and eating a jug of rice in a mortar. Most of the Siamese take the same view.

Some few, however, see in the moon a woman and a man working in a field. Curiously enough, the North American Indians have almost the same superstition as the Chinese, and on old monuments in Central America the moon is depicted as a jug or vessel, out of which an animal like a rabbit is jumping.

The South American Indians, on the other hand, believe that a girl who has fallen in love with the moon sprang upward toward it, was caught and kept by it, and that it is her figure which is seen on the moon's face.

In the Samoa Islands local legends speak of the moon as a woman carrying a child, and many other Southern people have similar beliefs, the woman and child sometimes being altered into an old woman bearing a burden on her back.

The Eskimos have an original superstition. They say that one day Aniga, the moon, chided a girl, the sun, in wrath. Just as he was about to catch her, however, she suddenly turned around and threw a great handful of foot in his face and thus escaped him, and that foot he bears the traces to this day.

The people of northwestern India, who account for the moon's monthly disappearance by declaring that she is burned up regularly and refueled by a fresh moon, explain the dark spots by saying they are the ashes of a former moon.

Other nations explain its disappearance in various ways. The Dakota Indians have it that the moon is eaten up by mice; the Polynesian superstition is that the souls of the dead feed on the moon, and the Hottentots, the moon suffers from headache, and when it gets very bad the moon hides its head with a hand and covers up its face from the gaze of the world; the Eskimo maintain that after shining for three weeks the moon gets tired and hungry and withdraws to take an enormous meal after own fashion, and then reappears and begins to shine again.—Detroit News.

Customs Men Refuse \$105 Salary Raise

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Merchandise Held Up as Result of Quarrel Over Increase in Pay

Discrimination Charged Port Appraiser and His Assistant Are Blamed for Controversy Over Wages

Distribution of the recent Congressional appropriation of \$1,300,000 for salary increases for local customs employees has resulted in a quarrel over the hold-up of thousands of dollars worth of imports at this port. The men are the United States customs opener and packers, who have flatly refused to accept a proposed increase of \$105 a year. The present salary is \$1,005, with a 20 per cent war bonus, which expires June 1, next year.

John K. Sague, who was permanent chairman of the recent Democratic State Convention, as Appraiser of the Port of New York, is the chief of the bureau in which the controversy has developed, once it got on him and his assistant, G. W. Wolf, also an upstate resident, that the openers and packers place the blame for what they call the discrimination in distributing the salary increase.

At a meeting held Saturday it was decided to carry the fight to President Wilson, if necessary, and a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of action for the fight, which they say, will involve the entire custom service.

Examine All Packages

The openers and packers are entrusted with the duty of opening every case, package, bale or any kind of a container arriving in this port and checking the contents against the invoice or bill of lading. This verification is accepted by the examiner, who approves the removal of the mechanism. In the event of an error, by which the government is deprived of custom revenue, the opener and packer, and not the examiner, is held responsible.

The openers and packers, therefore, assert that they are in reality assistant examiners, or at least verifiers, and they have refused to accept the \$105 increase, which would reduce the examiners received an average increase of \$600 a year, bringing the minimum salary up to \$2,200, while the \$105 increase for openers and packers would bring their minimum salary up to only \$1,200 without the war bonus.

Despite the fact that the confidence reposed in the low-salaried openers and packers is not to be tempted from crooked importers, the men are not two of their number have been arrested on such charges in fifteen years.

Another point the men make is that they are working with a staff that is not doing the work of the number of men assigned to the work. This is a condition resulting in the delay of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise every week, an official of the customs service said yesterday.

He was asked the reason for the small staff and replied:

"Because the government finds it impossible to replace the men who have left the service. We had 260 men before the war. We have between 150 and 160 now. Several times the government has advertised civil service examinations for the position, but no one takes the examination after the first one. The men are continually resigning to take better paying jobs."

Whisky Ship Bound For U. S. Port Seized

1,000 Cases Confiscated by Canadian Government in War on Smugglers

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 15.—Chained to the wharf at Cardinal, Ontario, is the steamer Samuel Marshall, under penalty for violating the customs regulations, and in the possession of the provincial authorities are 1,000 cases of whisky obtained by the Federal officers who frustrated a daring attempt at liquor smuggling.

On August 6 the Samuel Marshall arrived at Cardinal on Montreal. The captain asked for a clearance for Windsor and also asked a foreign clearance to the United States. The customs officer refused to grant the latter, having been notified that the cargo of whisky had been unloaded in an American boat.

The official notified the Prescott customs officers and they referred the matter to the Ottawa government where immediate instructions were issued to seize the vessel for infraction of the customs act. The steamer was seized and the cargo found to be one thousand cases of whisky. There was no consignee, the collector of customs notified the Provincial authorities, who took possession of the liquor.

Along the boundary whisky smuggling has been combated almost solely by the Federal officers, although it is the duty of the Ontario Provincial Police. Inquiries have shown that the Federal government officers on the Ontario international boundaries have made a score of important seizures in the last few weeks. Boats and autos have been captured and their cargoes of whisky and other goods turned over to the Ontario government. The cargo in the present seizure is worth \$40,000 and is now the property of the Ontario government.

Sacrament Interrupted By Bolshevik Uproar

Chalice of Church Also Poisoned by Miscreants Who Broke Into Edifice

Interlopers, believed to be Bolsheviks, jeered and yelled yesterday when Archbishop Alexander began to administer the Sacrament at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, 19 East Ninety-seventh Street, where 1,500 persons had gathered for a prayer service for the restoration of the new archbishop of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, as an orthodox church.

Archbishop Alexander continued calmly with the service. Worshippers standing nearer to the altar were seized and hustled them out. Five were ejected. The service was held under police guard because of attacks made by a group of Russian churches by Bolsheviks but the services of the police were not necessary.

Abbot Patrick said after the service that the Bolsheviks even had put poison in the chalice of the church of Transfiguration, 235 East Seventy-seventh Street, in the hope of causing the death of a priest. They had broken into the church to do it, he said, but had stolen nothing.

Canon Ingram N. W. Irvine drank some of the sacramental wine with such painful consequences that he realized that he had swallowed some caustic fluid which prevented a serious result.

Shipping News

THE TIDES			
	High water	Low water	
	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	
andy Hook	9:30	3:30	3:04
Governor's Island	9:47	3:47	3:24
Manhattan	10:00	4:00	3:36
Rockaway	10:18	4:18	3:54
Statue of Liberty	10:36	4:36	4:12
Wreck of the	10:54	4:54	4:30

Note.—The above figures are standard time and not New York State time.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY			
Vessel.	Port.	Departure.	
Carolina	Queensland	Aug. 15	10
Caribbean	Christiansand	July 31	21
Caribbean	Santiago	Aug. 15	9
Caribbean	Santiago	Aug. 15	9
Caribbean	Cristobal	Aug. 7	7
Caribbean	Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 15	7
Caribbean	South	Aug. 15	7
Caribbean	Rotterdam	Aug. 15	6
Caribbean	Queensland	July 31	21
Caribbean	Barbados	Aug. 15	6
Caribbean	Norfolk	Aug. 13	13
Caribbean	Philadelphia	Aug. 13	13
Caribbean	Baltimore	Aug. 13	13
Caribbean	Norfolk	Aug. 13	13
Caribbean	Boston	July 31	21
Caribbean	Lobos	July 31	21
Caribbean	San Juan	Aug. 6	6
Caribbean	San Juan	Aug. 6	6
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